UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/923
15 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 153

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah on 8 January 1991, and kindly request that it be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 23, 35 and 153.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration adopted by the Joint Meeting of High-ranking Representatives of Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Jeddah on 8 January 1991

The High-ranking Representatives of the States Members of the Bureaux of the Fifth Islamic Summit and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Joint Session at the Headquarters of the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah on Tuesday, 22 Jumada II A.H. 1411 (8 January A.D. 1991) on the invitation of the Secretary-General, Dr. Hamid Algabid,

Expressing their deep concern over the grave crisis in the Gulf region resulting from the invasion and continued occupation of Kuwait by Iraq and its refusal to comply with the resolutions adopted by the international bodies,

Conscious of the potential risks of a conflagration of violence and its disastrous consequences for the region as well as for the peace and security of the entire world,

Inspired by the noble precepts and eternal injuctions of Islam, which enjoin peace, love and brotherhood, and call for consultation and solidarity, as well as the teachings of the Sunna that the Prophet Muhammad (may peace and blessings be upon him) handed down to the Muslims, especially those concerning the rules governing their conduct and relations,

Bearing in mind the objectives and principles contained in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which enjoin the member States to refrain in their relations from resorting to the use of force against unity and territorial integrity or political independence of any one of them,

Recalling the Special Declaration on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait adopted by the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 31 July to 5 August 1990, as well as the Final Communiqué of the Annual Co-ordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in New York on 1 October 1990, which, inter alia:

(a) Condemn the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(b) Call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the territory of Kuwait;

(c) Also call for the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait and current Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Welcoming the unanimous support of the international community to these just demands, support which is manifested notably in the numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council,

In response to the demands of historical responsibility, which call for further efforts by the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to implementing the Arab, Islamic and international resolutions and to avoid for the people of the region, particularly the people of Iraq, the risk of a devastating war,

Faithful to the solemn commitment undertaken in the sacred precincts of the Holy Kaaba by the sovereigns, heads of State and Government of the member States and crystallized in the historic Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah "to reinforce our solidarity to overcome rifts and divisions and disputes that may arise amongst us on the basis of the covenants and the principles of brotherhood, unity and interdependence and on our belief in justice and compassion derived from the Holy Book of Allah and the Sunna of His Prophet, which constitute for us the enternal source for the settlement of our disputes",

Condemning once again the invasion and continuing occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraq,

Affirming that the Palestinian cause is the foremost cause of the Muslims,

Expressing indigation at the attempts made by Iraq to exploit the issue of Palestine to justify its continued occupation of Kuwait,

Also reaffirming the importance of bringing about a solution to the crisis prevailing in the Gulf as soon as possible in order that all efforts be directed towards the realization of a just, comprehensive and durable solution of the Palestine question and of the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, which call, inter alia, for the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and to enable the people of Palestine to exercise their legitimate inalienable rights, including their right to establish tneir independent State on their national soil,

Launch, on behalf of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of their peoples, a pressing appeal to the Government of the Republic of Iraq to conform to international and Islamic legality and withdraw without any further delay, in conformity notably with resolution 678 (1990) of the Security Council of the United Nations, its forces from the Kuwaiti territories so that the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, is restored.

These demands are in conformity with the spirit of wisdom, justice and law, dear to Islam. In compliance thereto, the Government of the Republic of Iraq would have responded to the profound, legitimate and pressing aspirations of millions of Muslims who wish that the region of the Gulf, which encompasses two of their most sacred sanctuaries, as well as the entire world, be saved from an armed conflict of devastating consequences for present and future generations.